

TOWNEND GLOVER'S LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPTS. — In several papers ("Townend Glover, 1813-83, and the first entomological light trap", *The Michigan Entomologist*, 2, 1969, 55-62, and "The source of Townend Glover's 'American moth trap'", *The Great Lakes Entomologist*, 7, 1974, 127-8), I have supplemented the early accounts of the career of Townend Glover, the first official U.S. Government entomologist and a curiously neglected figure. Glover, who was a considerable force in American economic entomology, was author of one of the rarest of entomological publications, *Illustrations of North American Entomology* (Washington, D.C., 1878). Only 12 copies of this large volume of Glover's plates, which identified a vast number of insects of a number of orders, were bound with title-pages and distributed free of charge to various institutions and individuals. Only a small number of the copies remain, although many of the plates survive as part of Glover's earlier surveys of various orders (these were themselves issued in very small editions, and are very rare).

Glover is of interest to British entomologists as he was the inventor of the "American Moth Trap", introduced by Henry G. Knaggs, editor of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*. Despite the fact that the effectiveness of the Glover light trap was discussed warmly in the pages of Edward Newman's periodical *The Entomologist*, the device appears to have been the first portable illuminated trap for the capture of entomological specimens for study, and as explained in the papers cited above, improvements upon Glover's design have been used to the present time. Mr. J. M. Chalmers-Hunt, editor of *The Entomologist's Record*, is the only known owner of an original "American Moth Trap".

Aside from this portentous invention, Glover's long service in combating pest species, his many Governmental entomological reports, his publications for farmers, and his extensive attempts to depict a great number of insects on plates (he portrayed more species than any American illustrator before or long after his time), all combine to make him one of the more significant figures in nineteenth-century American entomology. Had his curious, eccentric personality and the funds at his disposal not prevented his books from being printed in larger quantities, Glover would have been the American Stephens or Curtis.

Glover's extensive entomological library, which is known to have included books ranging in time from Dru Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* (London, 1770-82) to the works of his contemporaries, was widely dispersed at his death. Books containing his characteristic ink stamps and bookplates are in the Michigan State University Library and my own collection, and undoubtedly a canvass of libraries would reveal a number of other volumes. But, of more importance, the major body of Glover's manuscripts has recently been organised and opened to scholars by the Archives, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Unfortunately, Glover's correspondence has been scattered, but the very rich collection at

the Smithsonian includes 11 manuscript boxes of his notes on various insects and related arthropods, a number of his plates, and relevant printed materials.

The notes are in various stages of completion, and are labelled as "rough notes" and "prepared notes". Glover's habit was to paste strips of paper containing manuscript descriptions of insects and other notes on the pages of unrelated printed volumes, and he usually arranged these according to order. There are also notebooks containing copious notes in his unusual and very miniscule hand. Drawings of insects are present in the notebooks and without, and there are many trial and final states of his illustrations, some of them coloured, as part of the production materials for his publications. Unfortunately, a number of Glover's manuscripts and drawings mentioned in the biographical sketch by his assistant, Charles R. Dodge, *The life and entomological work of the late Townend Glover* (Washington, D.C., 1888), were not added to the collection, which appears to have been conveyed to the Smithsonian by Glover during his lifetime. There is a miscellany of printed materials, including some rare pamphlets which illustrate the vicissitudes of Glover's tenure as U.S. Entomologist.

Although Glover's papers provide much additional insight into his work with insects and further demonstrate the very wide range of his entomological knowledge, while giving us additional clues as to how his publications and illustrations were prepared, they furnish little new biographical information. Valuable as the Smithsonian collection might be, the scholar who attempts the first full-length study of Glover and his work will have to go further afield. — Dr. RONALD S. WILKINSON, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

AGRIUS CONVULVULI (L.) AND ENARGIA PALEACEA (ESPER) IN BRECONSHIRE IN 1976. — On emptying the Robinson trap here on the morning of 26th August, I found a very worn specimen of *A. convolvuli*; and on the morning of 27th August here, also in the trap, a good specimen of *E. paleacea*. This appears to be the first record of *paleacea* for Breconshire. — N. PARKER, Pont a Dulas, near Builth Wells.

TRIPHAENA PRONUBA L. OBSERVED DAYTIME FEEDING IN S. DEVON IN 1976. — For three days, at the peak of the 90°F. heatwave at the end of June, up to a dozen Large Yellow Underwings (*T. pronuba*) were feeding in full sunlight from 9 a.m. onwards on valerian flowers, something I have never before observed. — H. L. O'HEFFERNAN, 3 Coombe Meadows, Chillington, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

AGRIUS CONVULVULI (L.) IN YORKSHIRE IN 1976. — On 18th September I was presented with a slightly battered female *A. convolvuli* by a neighbour (Mrs. J. Powell) who had found it resting on the back of a deckchair on the sea front at Scarborough on 16th September. — J. BRIGGS, Frimley House, Deepdale Close, Slackhead, Beetham, nr. Milnthorpe, Cumbria.